

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## OPEN LETTERS.

## WEBB'S "STUDY OF SPIRAFA."

In the June number of the BOTANICAL GAZETTE there appeared a paper by Mr. J. E. Webb under the title "A morphological study of the flower and embryo of Spiraea." In looking through it I noticed that the illustrations of the sections of the flowers represented obdiplostemonous flowers with but two carpels and a simple raceme, all characters which do not agree with the true Spiraeas. It became apparent, therefore, that the paper did not deal with Spiraea japonica Linn. f., but with Astilbe japonica Gray (Hoteia japonica Morr. and Decne. Spiraea japonica Hort.), an herbaceous plant belonging to the Saxifragaceae. Unfortunately it does not happen infrequently that morphological and physiological researches are based on wrongly named plants. Of numerous similar instances I shall mention here only one I came across a few days ago in the Botanische Zeitung (47: 629. 1889), where a paper by J. H. Wakker on "Bau und Dickenwachsthum von Abrus precatorius" is published. The figure on the plate of a flattened stem and the mention in the text of "der Gattung Phaseolus ähnliche Blätter" left little doubt that the plant under consideration was not Abrus precatorius but Rhynchosia phaseoloides, which is sometimes confounded with the former on account of the similarity of the seeds. The article was reviewed in Just's Botanischer Jahresberichte without the error being noticed. As also in the present case Webb's paper has been mentioned in other journals without attention being drawn to the misleading names, I thought it advisable to point out that the paper chiefly deals with Astilbe, and thus refers mainly to Saxifragaceae, and the Spiraea japonica there cited should be changed to Astilbe japonica Gray, and the Spiraea astilboides to Aruncus astilboides, while Spiraea salicifolia, with only one illustration, will remain as the correct name.—ALFRED REHDER, Arnold Arboretum.